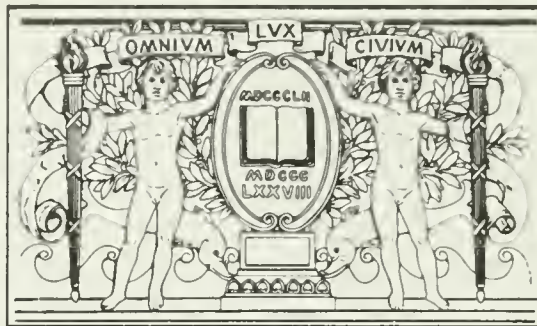


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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Dr. Owen B. Kiernan, Commissioner

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION
For the Year Ending June 30, 1959

BOARD
of the
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

Term Expires

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1960	Mr. Aristides Andrade
1962	Mr. Joseph P. Ramah
1961	Miss Constance Garafalo
1961	Mrs. Clementina Langone
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SUPERVISOR OF SOCIAL SERVICE

Mrs. Teofilia K. Tattan

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Mr. Daniel J. Donahue	-	Fall River Office
Mr. Andrew W. Ansara	-	Lawrence Office
Mr. John A. McInnes	-	Springfield Office
Mr. Edmund B. Meduski	-	Worcester Office

ANNUAL REPORT
Year Ending June 30, 1959
of the
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION
of the
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

With the close of the year on June 30, 1959, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed forty-two years of service in fulfilling its duties as outlined for the Division under Chapter 69, Section 11 of the General Laws, as amended by Chapter 409 of the Acts of 1939 which are:

- (1) bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin
- (2) protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse
- (3) stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English
- (4) develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals
- (5) generally promote their assimilation and naturalization.

The Law also described two methods by which the Division may function:

- (1) the Division may cooperate with other officers and departments of the Commonwealth, and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal
- (2) it may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents pertaining to the matter under investigation.

The Division was first created as the Bureau of Immigration by an Act of the General Court in 1917. In 1919, when the mandate of the Constitutional Convention required that all agencies be consolidated into twenty major departments, the Bureau of Immigration, with the same powers and duties was transferred to the Department of Education. The offices of the Division of Immigration and Americanization in Boston, Massachusetts were located at the State House until 1941 when the Division was moved to offices at 73 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

The fundamental purpose of the work is to bring the residents of foreign origin into sympathetic and mutually helpful relationship with the Commonwealth. The Division aims to convince the newcomers from every corner of the globe that the Commonwealth is their trustworthy friend, counsellor and guide in the many perplexities of language, laws and customs that are strange. The main office at Boston and the four branches at Fall River, Lawrence, Springfield and Worcester operate service bureaus in which professional social workers, experienced in helping with technical questions of immigration, assist in solving the difficulties due to immigration or nationality laws and refer social and domestic problems to appropriate social agencies. Social Workers speak the foreign languages of the immigrants; all have been oriented to the cultural differences of the newcomers and are skilled in making the stranger feel at home in America. The number of

given services has grown steadily from 18,521 in 1920 to 43,149 last year of which listed for Boston were 25,555; Fall River, 4,173; Lawrence, 3,748; Springfield, 3,996 and Worcester, 5,677.

FOREIGN BORN STATISTICS

The United States has received more immigrants since World War II than any other country in the world. About three million have come since 1946 and three fourths of that number settled in nine states - one of them Massachusetts. Since 1949, 93,003 immigrants, on arrival into the United States, gave their destination as Massachusetts. 10,128 immigrants came to Massachusetts in the year ending June 30, 1958 and about that number last year - ending June 30, 1959. Of the last Federal census, 1950, one half of the 4,690,524 residents were classified as foreign stock, i.e., persons one or both of whose parents were foreign born. One sixth of the population, 783,277, is listed as foreign born. New England's proportion of "foreign white stock" population (which combines the foreign born with those of foreign and mixed parents) is greater than any other region of the United States. Percentages below refer to proportion of foreign born in the total population of the regions as of the 1950 census:

Ethnic Elements

New England	46.5%
Middle Atlantic	41.4
East North Central	27.0
West North Central	20.9
West South Central	9.7
East South Central	2.3
South Atlantic	7.4
Pacific	28.7
Mountain	19.4

Massachusetts is one of the nine states in which more than 100,000 aliens are registered annually under the Alien Registration Act. In January, 1959, 129,474 aliens registered under the Alien Registration Act. Of this group, New York leads with 562,468 and Massachusetts is seventh on this list. The nationalities of aliens registered in Massachusetts in January, 1959 are:

Canada	29,183
Italian	18,362
Polish	11,289
United Kingdom	10,505
Ireland	7,325
Germany	5,463
U.S.S.R.	3,476
Hungary	1,128
All Others	42,743

Although not aliens, within the past few years, about 10,000 Puerto Ricans have come to Massachusetts for permanent residence. Their problems are like those of the foreign born because of their lack of knowledge of English. 3,000 are settled around Boston. A great many of them came as farm workers and then stayed on and brought their families. Others have moved on from New York which is the largest settlement of Puerto Ricans on the mainland. Lack of ability to speak English has isolated them from the American Community which makes it difficult to communicate their needs and to obtain employment. Housing has been a problem also.

NATIONALITY OF CLIENTS

6,968 of our clients of the fifty nationalities listed were Italian born, although many of these are naturalized. The large number of applicants in this category is attributed to the number of Italians who were permitted to come under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 in force to 1956. Greeks in the amount of 1,793 listed as served in this state, many were recent arrivals to the United States. 6,341 persons born in the United States were assisted and this number included those born in the United States and spent most of their lives abroad. These have recently returned to their country of birth and now are sending for their close family abroad. Notable among this group are women born in the United States who lived many years in Italy and persons born in the United States who have spent most of their lives in Poland and now are sending for their families to join them. Canadian born clients have numbered 4,971 and their problems were; sending for relatives, travel assistance in getting proper alien registration cards and citizenship matters. A great number of the 2,515 Irish born persons were assisted in making affidavits to send for relatives from Ireland. 2,742 Portuguese born persons were assisted and an increase in this nationality is attributed to the enactment of the law under which Fayal born persons, victims of the earthquake disaster, are being permitted to come to the United States. Relatives are making the necessary affidavits. 2,719 Polish born persons were assisted and 1,966 persons gave Germany as their birthplace.

The localities of residence of our clients covered about every city and town of the Commonwealth.

WELCOMING THE NEWCOMER

This office is sent the names of the aliens arriving in Massachusetts and each immigrant or family is sent a letter of welcome to the State with the offer of our services in matters of adjustment to living in the United States. Our offices had some 3,002 contacts in the past year with these newcomers whose problems have been such as initiating them to register under Social Security and Draft, sending for their families left abroad, as well as referral to community resources for education and recreation. These newcomers, usually sponsored by close relatives, have adjusted well.

Among the newcomer group, family reunions make up the greatest number. Recently admitted immigrants who finally have been able to come to the United States under the quota, now make papers and their families are joining them.

Notable among them is the Italian spouse who has come and is now sending for his family; or the Polish born brother or sister now sending for his family; as well as the Lithuanian born brother or sister having waited his turn for the quota many years now has his own family join him in the United States from Australia or South American countries. From Ireland came mostly the single young man or woman sponsored by a relative. Massachusetts is indeed cosmopolitan.

IMMIGRATION

9,057 services were given to persons seeking information on matters pertaining to immigration and reunion of families, as well as information given foreign students and persons in the United States on temporary status changing to residents of the United States. We made 2,631 affidavits of support for persons sending for relatives and friends from about every country.

World tensions and upheavals abroad and economics find many persons seeking entrance into the United States. The small quotas for countries like the United Arab Republic, Greece, Portugal, Spain make the wait for quota indefinite. A Greek alien admitted to the United States perhaps under the provisions of the Refugee Act who now is sending for his wife and child finds that those registered on the list in 1949 are getting their turn. Such a Refugee family is now in Poland waiting reunion with the father and husband in the United States. A Greek brother registered on the list since 1946 as a fourth preference category quota applicant which status was gained for him by the petition of his U. S. citizen brother, is still waiting his turn. This same situation exists in a case of a Spanish born sister waiting her turn since 1946 to come to the United States.

154,657 immigrants are permitted to the United States under the quota system which was continued by the Walter McCarran Act of 1952. The quota for any country is a minimum of 100 but the total for a country is figured on the formula of one sixth of one per cent of the number of people in the Continental United States, as of the Census of 1920. Because of the changing of the nature of our population since 1920, there are many advocates for a change of the quota system mainly that the use of the 1950 census would be a fairer solution. Under the present system, countries with the largest quotas as Great Britain, Ireland have never filled their allotment and the numbers are unused.

The Act of September 11, 1957 somewhat eased the situation by removing mortgages on quotas created by the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. Countries, as Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, etc., with small quotas and which mortgaged quotas up to the year 2000, benefited. However, there is the situation at present of 63,669 applicants awaiting their turn in the fourth preference category of the Italian quota which is 5,645 annually. The number assigned to this category is 25% of quota numbers not used for the first, second and third preference categories. In Portugal, there are 2,466 such registrants recorded against the annual quota of 438. Extremely long lists are recorded in countries like Greece and Spain and most of Europe. In the Second Preference category, those for parents of United States citizens, and to whom 30% of the annual quota is assigned, there is a great backlog in many countries. For the Greek quota there

Notable among them is the fact that the number of persons who have been convicted of crimes in the United States has increased steadily since 1900. This increase is due to a number of causes, including the fact that the population of the United States has increased, and the fact that the number of persons who are convicted of crimes has increased. This increase is also due to the fact that the number of persons who are convicted of crimes has increased, and the fact that the number of persons who are convicted of crimes has increased.

CONCLUSION

The above facts show that the number of persons who have been convicted of crimes in the United States has increased steadily since 1900. This increase is due to a number of causes, including the fact that the population of the United States has increased, and the fact that the number of persons who are convicted of crimes has increased. This increase is also due to the fact that the number of persons who are convicted of crimes has increased, and the fact that the number of persons who are convicted of crimes has increased.

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are 4,568 such registrants against the annual quota of 308. A parent must wait over two years to get his turn to join his U. S. citizen family in the United States. Turkish born parents and those of other countries have the same situation.

ORPHANS

The close of the year June 30, 1959 brought to an end the provisions of the law to admit orphans into the United States. We assisted some ten applicants in filling necessary forms, affidavits of support and had correspondence with the U. S. Consuls. Among them were four cases of Greek children adopted abroad who came to their waiting parents. Two girls from Poland, aged 11 and 12 years, came to their uncle and family. An infant baby came from Portugal after the adoptive parents went there and chose the child. Even though this law was in force two years, the closing days of the law found several cases incomplete because of travel documents abroad which had not been issued.

FAMILY REUNIONS UNDER SPECIAL LAW

Section 6, also, of P.L. 85-316 which concerned Tubercular spouses, parents, also expired. Of the ten spouses which our office assisted in coming to the United States under the provisions of that law, eight have been already released after admission and treatment and further examination at the State hospitals.

The waiver of criminal records under Section 5 of that law has served to reunite several long separated families. A Cape Verde born husband had been deported in 1941 because he had admitted perjury when he claimed he was Brazilian born in making applications to enter the United States without quota. His wife had come to the United States under U. S. citizenship she acquired through her father. She brought the children but the family would still be separated except for this provision of the law. Several very old immigration cases were finally adjusted with the waiver and preexamination privileges, as in the cases of the Russian born man who had lived in the United States most of his life. He was found deportable because of conviction of two crimes involving moral turpitude. He could not be deported because he was unable to get a birth record. The invocation of the waiver plus the procedure of "preexamination" permitted him to depart from the United States for a trip to Canada, get his visa and then stay reunited with his citizen wife and children.

OTHER IMMIGRATION LAW PROVISIONS

Preexamination privileges are no longer allowed since June 30, 1959. Under this procedure, the U. S. Consul in Canada, after review of the file and receipt of the necessary clearances would give an appointment to a person for issuance of immigrant visa. The U. S. Immigration Service then after examination gave the alien a letter which assured his entrance into Canada and return to the United States. The termination of this procedure has left many applicants in a dilemma. Many of our change of status cases who had been able to adjust to permanent residence in that manner, now face going abroad for issuance of visas. Some skilled

professionals whose services were necessary in the United States have been accorded first preference category. Others are husbands of U. S. citizens in the United States on temporary status who must depart and get a visa for legal residence. However, with the small quota of countries like China, Korea, Spain, India, Greece, etc., no numbers are available for adjustment of status in the United States. Already we have cases in process with applications being made at Consulates in Aruba, Dutch West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica, Nassau, Bahamas.

Of the 390 Change of Status cases we handled, many were for persons of skills whose services were required by firms, others were persons who had entered the United States as students or visitors and who in the meantime had married United States citizens. Some were those who came as non-immigrants and decided to stay with their relatives in the United States. Since a quota number was available, as in the case of persons born in Great Britain, application was made, procedure completed and resulted in residence in the United States. Our social workers and district agents are licensed to appear at the U. S. Immigration hearings with such clients and accompany the clients to the hearings.

On September 2, 1958, Congress enacted P.L. 85-892 which permits entrance of 1500 visas to nationals or citizens of Portugal who because of natural calamity in the Azore Islands since September 1, 1957 are out of their usual place of abode in such islands and unable to return to their former homes. They must be in urgent need of assistance for essentials of life. This legislation will permit 1500 applicants, plus their families to come outside the quota. We have made a number of affidavits for persons to come under this provision. Privately chartered planes with many of these immigrants have been admitted at Logan Airport, East Boston, Massachusetts. This law expires June 30, 1960.

Under the law of August 5, 1958, P. L. 85-616 - permitting persons who are in the United States prior to June 28, 1940 to adjust their status, we have assisted fourteen persons to become permanent legal residents. They now await the necessary length of time to become United States citizens. One of the cases was that of an Italian who had come to the United States as a stowaway, June 28, 1924, but he could never prove it by written evidence. Since this law makes him prove residence since 1940, he was able to comply with the requirements. The statistical sheet attached shows the other various services given; making petitions for relatives, helping the aliens with address report cards, required annually, filling change of address cards when they move, as well as assisting persons in filling forms and procedure to verify their age for their application for Social Security Pensions.

FUTURE LEGISLATION

As this report is being concluded, new immigration legislation is being enacted.

The orphan law is being extended for another year. It has additional provisions making it necessary for the Immigration Service to investigate and approve the petitions even for children who were adopted abroad.

The law to permit persons with Tuberculosis to join their immediate families is being renewed. The same provisions of arranging for hospital care and giving definite assurance against them becoming public charges still is in force. Under H. R. 5896, it is estimated that some 57,000 close relatives will benefit. This law was passed to reunite the families who came under the Refugee Relief Act and who are waiting for their turn in the quota for a long time. It changes the category of some immigrants from fourth to second class, as unmarried children over 21 years of age of United States citizens. This law will without doubt increase our work with this group of persons as there are many registrants whom we have been assisting to come to the United States.

In the last session of Congress, some twenty bills were introduced regarding Immigration Law changes and Refugees. None, except the above mentioned has been enacted. It is expected with the designation of Refugee Year, July 1, 1959 to July 1, 1960, that some legislation favoring Refugees may be enacted later.

CITIZENSHIP

4,753 persons were naturalized in the State of Massachusetts. Our statistics show that we have filled 2,589 applications in this category. The Federal Government is sending to persons eligible for citizenship reminders to be naturalized. As a result, we have more applications recently. There are still a number of persons in the United States, long time residents, who are fearful of the examination, etc., and have not been naturalized. A few of the more recently arrived immigrants are naturally so inclined although they are alert to take the privilege of naturalization as soon as possible.

Although Declaration of Intentions, or First Papers, are no longer required, we assisted in filling 369 such applications. Doctors, nurses who seek to take the Massachusetts examinations to be registered must have such Declarations and it is required by some employers who have government contracts. Persons who gained citizenship through parentage or marriage and making application for certificates in their own right, numbered 711. The recent rulings changing the length of required residence for children, under some conditions, permitting them eligibility for such citizenship if they come to the United States up to the age of 23, has increased the applicants in this category.

We have had several favorable rulings in the cases of several United States born persons of Italian and Portuguese ancestry who had lived abroad since childhood and for whom it had been ruled had lost United States citizenship by military service in those countries. The ruling in the Nishikawa case has helped four of our clients and they have been adjudicated as citizens of the United States.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The Division cooperates with social agencies, public and private. We have referrals from the Division of Public Welfare, Registrar of Voters and Social Security Offices, as well as other State offices, to give special technical infor-

mation on citizenship and immigration problems and translation service. We have many contacts with the various sponsoring agencies working with refugees and our relations have been most cooperative and mutually helpful. Close contact and constant cooperative relationship with the Adult Civic Education Groups of the Commonwealth are maintained and, as a member of the Committee for the Foreign Born of the United Community Services, we participate in meetings and problems of the foreign born. Relations with the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service continue with cooperation and assistance.

The increasing numbers of calls for our services without publicity or advertising of our work points out the need of our services. The Ways and Means Committee of 1959 has cut out two positions from our formerly authorized nineteen positions and necessarily we shall not be able to give our former number of services.

REFUGEE YEAR

July 1959 to July 1960 has been designated as Refugee Year and President Eisenhower in his proclamation issued for the occasion, summarised the World Refugee Year Aim as:

"to focus interest on the refugee problem; to encourage additional financial contributions from governments, voluntary agencies, and the general public for solution of the problem, and to provide additional opportunities for permanent refugee solutions, through voluntary repatriation, resettlement or integration, with due regard for humanitarian consideration and in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the refugees themselves."

It is estimated that in Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy there are 30,000 Refugees still in camps. 100,000 unsettled out of camp Refugees are in the above countries and in Belgium, France, Netherlands and Turkey. There are one million Arab Refugees in U.A.R., Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, pending political settlements. 170,000 Algerian Refugees in Tunisia and Morocco, one million Refugees in Hong Kong from the Chinese Mainland and 9,500 European Refugees still remain on the Chinese mainland.

To study the situation and relieve the conditions, the United States Committee for Refugees was established in the fall and winter of 1958 and has set itself these tasks:

- to inform the public about world refugee issues.
- to consult regularly with Government leaders and UN officials.
- to stimulate research on refugee problems.
- to work closely with American voluntary agencies in the refugee field.
- to further American participation in World Refugee Year.

and recommends:

- A Federal appropriation of \$10 million over and above present outlays refugee programs.
- Generous government allocation of additional surplus commodities.
- New legislation permitting the annual immigration of 20,000 refugees beyond those authorized by existing quotas.
- Intensified action by voluntary agencies in their continuing programs and in their efforts to raise from the American people during the Year at least \$20 million over their normal campaign goals for refugee aid.

With the close of Congress, 1959, no legislation was enacted, but it is expected that Congress will enact some laws for the relief in this ever present world situation.

Further interest in Refugees is manifested by a Massachusetts Committee under the U. S. Committee for Refugees. The subject of Refugees is a topic of discussion for a morning meeting being arranged for the Massachusetts Social Workers Conference to be held this Fall. The Division is taking part in this conference, and no doubt should a law be enacted to assist refugees to come from abroad, we shall assist relatives in making necessary assurances as we have done under all preceding laws.

FALL RIVER

The fiscal year closed on June 30, 1959 with the Fall River Office recording a total of 4,173 services rendered to persons residing in the Southeastern Massachusetts area. The total of 4,173 services is an increase over the previous fiscal year and the records show that the workload in this area is increasing each and every year. For example, there was an increase in the petitions for naturalization. There was an increase in applications for certificates of citizenship and also an increase in petitions for issuance of immigration visas and in other immigration and naturalization forms.

This office had a total of 39 change of status cases as compared to 18 in the previous fiscal year. This type of case constitutes numerous documentations, numerous forms and a good deal of work. I have appeared at 18 hearings as compared to 4 in the previous fiscal year. It might be added that I only appear at hearings where I am urgently needed in anticipation of a serious nature. I have the opportunity of appearing at all change of status hearings, however, most of my appearances at hearings were connected with special inquiries; suspension of deportation; deportation cases and some change of status cases.

This office has prepared appeals to the Board of Immigration Appeals at Washington, D. C. and on two occasions have met with favorable action. An appeal was made to the Board of Review, Department of State, regarding a Certificate of Loss of Nationality. This Board reversed a previous administrative decision that the subject had expatriated himself and the native born visitor from Portugal was able to remain in the United States; retain his United States citizenship and have his wife and four children join him in the United States. This particular case took approximately nine months before reaching a successful conclusion.

My weekly visits to New Bedford, Massachusetts are busy days and employ a full schedule. It might be added that there is no State Immigration and Americanization Office in operation in that city since 1939 nor has there been any Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service Office in operation since 1953.

There is an expansion in population in the Southeastern Massachusetts area, particularly noticeable on Cape Cod where the Otis Air Force Base has been expanding rapidly. Numerous cases are from that area.

With the enactment of new legislation concerning the orphans act and reunion of families under H. R. 5896, it appears that this office, like the others of the Division, will have a heavier workload in this in the present fiscal year which terminates on June 30, 1960.

LAWRENCE OFFICE

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, the Lawrence District office rendered a total of 3,748 services to clients. This is an increase of 494 services over the previous fiscal year. This Agent came to the Lawrence Office in January 1959 in transfer from the Worcester office.

Information on immigration laws and procedures was the service most frequently requested by clients during the fiscal year 1959. The second most frequent service rendered was the writing of letters to, for and about clients. Answering questions pertaining to citizenship was the third most frequent service given.

During the fiscal year ending in June, 1959, the Lawrence District office was in contact with clients representing over 47 different nationalities. Italy was the country most frequently represented. Canada was second with the United States, Poland, Great Britain, Greece and Lebanon following in that order.

Clients residing in 44 localities throughout the Commonwealth were served by the Lawrence District office during the past fiscal year. The largest number of clients were residents of Lawrence proper. Lowell had the second greatest number of individuals served. This can be attributed to the fact that in April of 1959, this agent commenced visiting Lowell for services. Each visit was preceded by excellent coverage through the local press and radio. The churches and several nationality organizations in Lowell were also notified of this agent's visits to that city. Interviews in Lowell have been held at the Civil Defense office in City Hall. This agent has received excellent cooperation from the Lowell city officials, especially by the City Manager and the Civil Defense Director.

Other cities well represented by clients during the past fiscal year were Methuen, Andover, Haverhill and North Andover.

The Lawrence District office has continued to maintain excellent relations with the private, city, state and federal agencies in the area.

Beside the assistance rendered individuals with problems relating to immigration and citizenship, the Lawrence District office performed a variety of other functions during the last fiscal year:

All newcomers to the area were sent letters of welcome. News items pertaining to various aspects of the immigration and naturalization laws appeared in the Lawrence and Lowell newspapers initiated by this office.

The District Agent attended all the naturalization sessions at the Lawrence Superior Court.

Individuals with health, employment and personal problems were interviewed and referred to the proper agencies.

Newcomers who spoke Italian, Arabic, French or German but no English were relieved to be able to discuss their problems in their native language with the workers in the Lawrence office.

This office counselled many new arrivals regarding life in America, thus affording them an opportunity to adjust more readily to their environment.

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

During the past fiscal year 3,996 persons were recorded as having received services at the Springfield office. This figure does not represent the unrecorded services given daily by telephone to individuals and agencies located in the four Western counties of our state. Since the closing in 1955 of the local office of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, requests by telephone have increased tremendously. This has been especially true during the past year.

The statistics show that the District Agent personally handled 91 per cent of the recorded services. In addition to performing the above duty and caring for the general management of the office, he was called upon to train two new clerks. One appointed on a provisional appointment for a period of 6 months, and the other a permanent appointee approved by the Civil Service Commission January 1, 1959.

The statistics show that we assisted persons from 46 countries with natives of Canada heading the list. Persons born in the United States, Germany, Italy, Poland, Great Britain and Ireland made up the major nationalities.

Individuals came to our office from 45 localities within our district. We had contact with 94 persons former residents of our state, now residing elsewhere in the United States.

During the year 188 letters were sent to new immigrants destined to our area welcoming them to our Commonwealth and inviting them to call upon us for any assistance they might need to help adjust themselves to their new life in America. The response to these letters was most gratifying this year. Inquiries came to us from these people asking for advice about citizenship, educational opportunities, employment and the sponsoring of other members of their family. A number of young men of military age sought advice about enlistment in the Armed Forces in preference to waiting to be called by Selective Service. One of these, a young man born

country; offices of the United States government in foreign countries; and the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Boston. The newcomers seem to appreciate a slow, polite interview. Possibly a courtesy they did not enjoy in their home country.

From the different ethnic groups the Italians, Americans, Canadians, Poles, Britishers, Lithuanians, Germans and Greeks requested the most services in that order. The people of Italian descent, in this district, are very persistent in their efforts of sponsoring their friends and relatives, even though they know that the quota is filled, or it involves a long wait. They keep inquiring about pending legislation before Congress. The fairly liberal policy of the Polish government concerning migration and travel, keeps up the hopes of this fairly large nationality group in the Worcester Area. Travel to and from Canada continues at a lively pace.

On June 15, 1959, the Agent was the featured speaker at the commencement exercises held at the Lamartine Street School, Worcester, Massachusetts for the aliens studying how to read, write and speak the English language. The graduation class was proud to recite patriotic themes in their new language, as well as to perform a colorful Greek folk dance for the guests in attendance.

STATISTICAL DETAIL
SERVICES GIVEN

Fiscal Year: 7/1/58 - 6/30/59

	BOSTON OFFICE	FALL RIVER OFFICE	LAWRENCE OFFICE	SPRINGFIELD OFFICE	WORCESTER OFFICE	TOTAL FISCAL YEAR 1958-1959
					All Offices	
I. INFORMATION	8145	2032	1673	2338	4045	18,233
1. Booklets, forms, blanks	1298	292	174	461	311	2,536
2. Citizenship	1038	898	515	890	1150	4,491
3. Immigration	5065	564	768	734	1926	9,057
4. Travel	198	74	115	225	466	1,078
5. Other	546	204	101	28	192	1,071
II. FORMS FILLED	6095	884	703	635	760	9,077
6. N-105	34	4	3	3	9	53
7. N-300	310	9	8	13	29	369
8. N-400	1761	301	115	212	200	2,589
9. N-600	479	86	37	62	47	711
10. N-585	160	1	10	7	5	183
11. Other Natur. Forms	173	27	20	31	26	277
12. I-131	144	1	5	9	8	167
13. I-133	512	94	41	45	63	755
14. Other Immig. Forms	1098	214	147	66	122	1,647
15. AR-11	289	14	58	68	58	487
16. I-90	373	43	13	34	49	512
17. AR-53 or 54	762	90	246	85	144	1,327
III. EXECUTION OF AFFIDAVITS	2485	467	374	298	295	3,919
18. Affidavit of support	2097	135	122	96	181	2,631
19. Affidavit of facts	8	9	33	8	9	67
20. Other notarial	380	323	219	194	104	1,220
21. Assurances	-	-	-	-	1	1
IV. OTHER SERVICES	6903	558	869	167	411	8,908
22. Change of Status	279	39	24	22	26	390
23. Appearance at hearings	204	18	7	-	4	233
24. Interpretation & Trans.	744	11	151	-	128	1,034
25. Letters	5569	442	603	144	252	7,010
26. Other	107	48	84	1	1	241
V. INTERVIEW	1927	232	129	558	166	3,012
27. Newcomer Interview	1916	232	129	558	166	3,001
28. Refugee Interview	11	-	-	-	-	11
	25,555	4,173	3,748	3,996	5,677	43,149

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NATIONALITY AND ETHNIC STATISTICS

All Offices

	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	SPRING-FIELD	WORCESTER	TOTAL
1. Albania	80	-	6	-	85	171
2. Africa	70	2	5	5	2	84
3. Armenia (R. or T.)	81	-	59	-	114	254
4. Australia	109	-	19	4	9	141
5. Austria	144	6	25	30	5	210
6. Belgium	98	3	31	20	6	158
7. Bulgaria	12	-	-	-	-	12
8. Canada	2866	224	591	608	682	4,971
9. Central America	306	23	-	14	17	360
10. China	578	134	41	16	86	855
11. Czechoslovakia	91	8	1	11	4	115
12. Denmark	33	5	1	9	16	64
13. Egypt	72	7	-	-	1	80
14. Estonia	16	-	-	6	2	24
15. Finland	87	4	-	5	73	169
16. France	343	14	64	55	87	563
17. Germany	1072	73	147	394	280	1,966
18. Great Britain	988	118	212	337	334	1,989
19. Greece	1076	84	193	208	232	1,793
20. Hungary	394	1	97	18	73	583
21. Iceland	8	-	3	-	-	11
22. India	166	-	-	8	21	195
23. Indonesia	19	-	5	-	12	36
24. Iran	43	-	11	2	13	69
25. Iraq	24	-	1	-	-	25
26. Ireland	1963	28	55	283	186	2,515
27. Israel	60	-	4	3	15	82
28. Italy	4745	82	693	387	1061	6,968
29. Japan	163	35	5	51	21	275
30. Jordan	43	-	5	2	-	50
31. Korea	85	-	6	-	33	124
32. Latvia	186	7	-	2	7	202
33. Lithuania	417	3	71	12	283	786
34. Mexico	45	-	5	3	14	67
35. Netherlands	151	8	16	16	28	219
36. New Zealand	5	-	1	-	2	8
37. Norway	133	170	1	-	15	319
38. Pakistan	13	-	-	1	7	21
39. Palestine	15	-	9	4	6	34
40. Philippines	251	45	12	5	11	324
41. Poland	1299	209	283	377	551	2,719
42. Portugal	561	1996	120	49	16	2,742
43. Rumania	35	-	18	18	3	74
44. South America	370	26	16	32	52	496
45. Spain	106	8	28	7	21	170
46. Sweden	125	13	7	16	81	242
47. Switzerland	105	-	2	4	11	122
48. Syria & Lebanon	159	34	195	62	178	628
49. Turkey (Not Armenia)	269	8	35	26	33	371
50. Trieste	1	-	-	-	-	1
51. Ukraine	59	16	1	25	1	102
52. U.S.S.R.	622	32	60	87	64	865
53. United States	3818	738	551	508	726	6,341
54. West Indies	670	3	4	149	37	863
55. Yugoslavia	183	3	2	9	30	227
56. Other Countries	122	3	31	108	30	294
	25,555	4,173	3,748	3,996	5,677	43,149

Fiscal Year
1958 - 1959

LOCALITIES

All Offices

	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	SPRING- FIELD	WORCESTER	TOTAL
Abington	13	-	-	-	-	13
Acton	18	-	-	-	-	18
Acushnet	-	37	-	-	-	37
Adams	-	-	-	2	-	2
Agawam	-	-	-	72	-	72
Amesbury	11	-	11	-	-	22
Amherst	15	-	-	10	-	25
Andover	18	-	251	-	-	269
Arlington	318	2	4	-	-	324
Ashburnham	3	-	-	-	-	3
Ashland	4	-	-	-	-	4
Athol	7	-	-	-	1	8
Attleboro	14	56	-	-	-	70
Auburn	1	-	-	-	64	65
Avon	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ayer	200	-	-	-	5	205
Barnstable	28	23	-	-	-	51
Barre	1	-	-	-	4	5
Bedford	57	-	2	-	-	59
Belchertown	2	-	-	2	-	4
Bellingham	3	3	-	-	-	6
Belmont	254	-	-	-	-	254
Berkley	-	4	-	-	-	4
Berlin	4	-	-	-	3	7
Beverly	84	-	-	-	-	84
Billerica	27	-	32	-	-	59
Blackstone	-	-	-	-	1	1
Boston	11,520	2	89	-	10	11,621
Bourne	9	25	-	2	-	36
Boxford	2	-	-	-	-	2
Boylston	-	-	-	-	21	21
Braintree	61	-	-	-	-	61
Bridgewater	29	-	-	-	-	29
Brimfield	6	-	-	-	-	6
Brockton	313	-	-	-	-	313
Brookfield	2	-	-	-	6	8
Brookline	733	-	-	-	-	733
Burlington	14	-	-	-	-	14
Cambridge	1887	6	1	-	-	1,894
Canton	62	2	-	-	-	64
Carlisle	1	-	-	-	-	1
Carver	1	-	-	-	-	1
Charlton	-	-	-	-	12	12
Chatham	2	-	-	-	-	2
Chelmsford	5	-	16	-	-	21
Chelsea	227	-	13	-	-	240

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	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	SPRING- FIELD	WORCESTER	TOTAL
Cheshire	16	-	-	-	-	16
Chicopee	3	-	-	443	-	446
Clarksburg	-	-	-	1	-	1
Clinton	8	-	-	-	50	58
Cohasset	21	-	-	-	-	21
Concord	84	-	-	-	-	84
Dalton	-	-	-	3	-	3
Danvers	22	-	25	-	-	47
Dartmouth	4	76	-	-	-	80
Dedham	93	-	-	-	-	93
Deerfield	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dighton	-	17	-	-	-	17
Douglas	1	-	-	-	3	4
Dover	24	-	1	-	-	25
Dracut	12	-	56	-	-	68
Dudley	5	-	-	-	34	39
Dunstable	1	-	-	-	-	1
Duxbury	47	-	-	-	-	47
East Longmeadow	-	-	-	17	-	17
Easthampton	7	-	-	16	-	23
Easton	28	-	-	-	-	28
Essex	3	-	3	-	-	6
Everett	316	-	5	-	-	321
Fairhaven	9	101	-	-	-	110
Fall River	15	2032	-	-	-	2,047
Falmouth	51	21	-	-	-	72
Fitchburg	30	-	-	-	10	40
Foxboro	6	-	-	-	-	6
Framingham	149	-	2	-	-	151
Franklin	60	-	-	-	1	61
Gardner	13	-	-	1	11	25
Georgetown	2	-	-	-	-	2
Gloucester	100	4	-	-	-	104
Grafton	2	-	-	-	78	80
Granby	1	-	-	1	-	2
Great Barrington	1	-	-	1	-	2
Greenfield	-	-	-	6	-	6
Groton	9	-	1	-	1	11
Groveland	5	-	2	-	-	7
Hadley	2	-	-	2	-	4
Halifax	2	-	-	-	-	2
Hamilton	14	-	2	-	-	16
Hampden	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hanover	2	-	-	-	-	2
Hanson	17	-	-	-	-	17
Hardwick	-	-	-	-	65	65
Harvard	35	-	-	-	-	35

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	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	SPRING- FIELD	WORCES TER	TOTAL
Harwich	4	6	-	-	-	10
Haverhill	60	-	261	-	-	321
Hingham	44	-	-	-	-	44
Hinsdale	-	-	-	1	-	1
Holbrook	31	-	-	-	-	31
Holden	1	-	-	-	79	80
Holliston	23	-	-	-	-	23
Holyoke	13	-	-	359	-	372
Hopedale	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hopkinton	8	-	-	-	3	11
Hubbardston	-	-	-	-	4	4
Hudson	36	-	-	-	-	36
Hull	12	-	-	-	-	12
Ipswich	11	-	1	-	-	12
Kingston	2	-	-	-	-	2
Lakeville	1	-	-	-	-	1
Lancaster	46	-	-	-	12	58
Lanesboro	2	-	-	1	-	3
Lawrence	53	-	1924	-	6	1,983
Lee	-	-	-	2	-	2
Leicester	-	-	-	-	59	59
Lenox	2	-	-	13	-	15
Leaminstcr	18	-	-	-	3	21
Lexington	110	-	-	-	-	110
Lincoln	19	-	-	-	-	19
Littleton	7	-	-	-	-	7
Longmeadow	-	-	-	75	-	75
Lowell	88	-	390	-	3	481
Ludlow	18	-	-	89	-	107
Lunenburg	2	-	-	-	-	2
Lynn	442	-	-	-	-	442
Lynnfield	7	-	2	-	-	9
Malden	345	-	5	-	-	350
Manchester	16	-	-	-	-	16
Mansfield	21	-	-	-	-	21
Marblehead	25	-	-	-	-	25
Marion	4	7	-	-	-	11
Marlboro	19	-	-	-	10	29
Marshfield	25	-	-	-	-	25
Mashpee	9	-	-	-	-	9
Mattapoisett	-	3	-	-	-	3
Maynard	30	-	-	-	-	30
Medfield	14	-	-	-	-	14
Medford	454	-	-	-	-	454
Medway	27	-	-	-	-	27
Melrose	116	-	-	-	-	116
Methuen	22	-	362	-	-	384
Middleboro	9	-	-	-	-	9

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	BOS TON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	SPRING- FIELD	WORCESTER	TOTAL
Middleton	1	-	1	-	-	2
Milford	15	-	-	-	20	35
Millbury	1	-	-	-	31	32
Millis	12	-	-	-	-	12
Milton	140	-	-	-	-	140
Monson	1	-	-	13	-	14
Montague	1	-	-	-	-	1
Nahant	11	-	-	-	-	11
Nantucket	2	-	-	-	-	2
Natick	134	-	-	-	-	134
Needham	121	-	6	-	-	127
New Bedford	59	1318	-	-	1	1,377
Newbury	1	-	-	-	-	1
Newburyport	13	-	22	-	-	35
Newton	694	-	4	-	1	699
Norfolk	3	-	-	-	-	3
North Adams	2	-	-	2	-	4
North Andover	3	-	106	-	-	109
North Attleboro	3	3	-	-	-	6
North Brookfield	-	-	-	-	6	6
North Reading	11	-	3	-	-	14
Northampton	7	-	-	41	-	48
Northboro	1	-	-	-	21	22
Northbridge	9	-	-	-	57	66
Northfield	-	-	-	7	-	7
Norton	2	10	-	-	-	12
Norwell	2	-	-	-	-	2
Norwood	102	-	-	-	-	102
Orange	3	-	-	3	-	6
Otis	2	-	-	-	-	2
Oxford	-	-	-	-	24	24
Palmer	8	-	-	45	-	53
Paxton	1	-	-	-	9	10
Peabody	135	9	10	-	-	154
Pembroke	15	-	-	-	-	15
Pepperell	6	-	1	-	-	7
Petersham	3	-	-	-	-	3
Phillipston	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pittsfield	14	-	-	20	-	34
Plymouth	79	-	-	-	-	79
Plympton	4	-	-	-	-	4
Princeton	-	-	-	-	2	2
Provincetown	3	-	-	-	-	3
Quincy	444	5	-	-	-	449

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	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	SPRING- FIELD	WORCESTER	TOTAL
Randolph	44	-	-	-	-	44
Raynham	1	20	-	-	-	21
Reading	73	-	-	-	-	73
Rehoboth	-	6	-	-	-	6
Revere	256	-	-	-	2	258
Rochester	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rockland	15	-	-	-	-	15
Rockport	8	-	-	-	-	8
Rowley	3	-	-	-	-	3
Russell	-	-	-	5	-	5
Rutland	7	-	-	-	20	27
Salem	153	-	5	-	-	158
Salisbury	-	-	1	-	-	1
Saugus	40	-	1	-	-	41
Scituate	69	2	-	-	-	71
Sharon	60	-	-	-	-	60
Shelburne	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sherborn	4	-	-	-	-	4
Shirley	11	-	-	-	-	11
Shrewsbury	2	-	-	-	136	138
Somerset	4	119	-	-	-	123
Somerville	986	-	1	-	-	987
South Hadley	-	-	-	44	-	44
Southampton	2	-	-	4	-	6
Southboro	4	-	-	-	1	5
Southbridge	30	-	-	1	71	102
Southwick	-	-	-	9	-	9
Spencer	3	-	3	-	46	52
Springfield	35	-	-	2316	-	2,351
Sterling	-	-	-	-	4	4
Stockbridge	2	-	-	3	-	5
Stoneham	66	-	-	-	-	66
Stoughton	41	-	-	-	-	41
Stow	12	-	-	-	-	12
Sturbridge	1	-	-	2	1	4
Sudbury	17	-	-	-	-	17
Sutton	-	-	-	-	2	2
Swampscott	37	-	-	-	-	37
Swansea	1	92	-	-	-	93
Taunton	24	129	-	-	-	153
Templeton	8	-	-	-	3	11
Tewksbury	9	-	10	-	-	19
Topsfield	15	-	2	-	-	17
Tyngsboro	3	-	2	-	-	5
Tyringham	-	-	-	1	-	1
Upton	1	-	-	-	14	15
Uxbridge	3	-	-	-	19	22

Fiscal Year
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	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	SPRING- FIELD	WORCES TER	TOTAL
Wakefield	64	-	-	-	-	64
Walpole	40	-	-	-	2	42
Waltham	404	-	-	-	-	404
Ware	4	-	-	-	8	12
Wareham	12	13	-	-	-	25
Warren	-	-	-	-	9	9
Watertown	471	-	-	-	-	471
Wayland	27	-	-	-	-	27
Webster	1	-	-	-	46	47
Wellesley	121	-	-	-	-	121
Wellfleet	1	-	-	-	-	1
Wenham	2	-	-	-	-	2
West Boylston	-	-	-	-	61	61
West Bridgewater	1	-	-	-	-	1
West Springfield	-	-	-	154	-	154
Westboro	7	-	-	-	33	40
Westfield	12	-	-	83	-	95
Westford	11	-	5	-	-	16
Weston	39	-	-	-	-	39
Westport	2	15	-	-	-	17
Westwood	31	-	-	-	-	31
Weymouth	105	-	-	-	-	105
Whately	-	-	-	1	-	1
Whitman	19	-	-	-	-	19
Wilbraham	-	-	-	17	-	17
Wilmington	36	-	7	-	-	43
Winchendon	2	-	-	-	4	6
Winchester	80	-	-	-	-	80
Winthrop	73	-	-	-	-	73
Woburn	71	-	-	-	-	71
Worcester	87	5	90	-	4450	4,632
Wrentham	6	-	-	-	-	6
Yarmouth	6	-	-	-	-	6
Out of State	327	-	10	104	10	451
TOTAL	25,555	4,173	3,748	3,996	5,677	43,149

